

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 31, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 76, 74

December 31, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 46 p.m. 55
Humidity 34 21

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

2817 歲五十一月一十年寅甲

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

四學禮 號一廿月二拾英時曆

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO BRITAIN.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S EMBARRASSMENT.

Shippers Who Use Dishonest Manifests.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

Latest French Report.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No 118 states that on December 28, in Belgium, the Allies carried the village of St. Georges and established themselves on the spot.

Between the Lys and the Somme the Germans bombarded our position in the Echelle St. Aursin and Le Quesnoy regions and also north-west of Roye.

French troops gained a few acres of ground in Argonne, in the La Grurie Wood, Bolante and Courte Chassees. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed on the heights of the Meuse.

North-east of Noyon and Troyon the Germans, who had carried French trenches in the vicinity of Bois Labrale (west of Apremont), were routed. French troops have strictly invested Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, and have already taken a castle north-west of this village.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Great Russian Successes.

Dec. 29, 11.5 p.m.

A Petrograd communique announces various small successes against the German forces in Poland, with the capture of machine guns.

Great success has been achieved against the Austrians, the Russian troops crossing the river Nida, storming two strongly fortified villages and capturing forty officers and 1,700 men. The progress was general.

In the first half of December (old style, i.e. to 20th new style) the Russians captured 50,000 Austrians.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Italian Regiment Lands at Valona.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that a regiment of the Bersaglieri has landed at Valona. The regiment was received by the Italian admiral, the Italian consul and the local authorities, and marched through the town headed by the Italian and Albanian flags, amidst the cheers of the inhabitants.

One battalion was sent to Canina and another to Arto, both places in the vicinity, while one remains in Valona.

Quiet Day on the Western Front.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

The Paris evening official communique states that nothing important has occurred during the day.

Czar Orders Total Prohibition.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an order has been issued prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic drinks, including beer, even in the first class restaurants and clubs.

The U. S. Note.

Dec. 30, 4 a.m.

It is reported from Washington that, referring to the American Note to Great Britain, President Wilson intimates that the Government could deal confidentially with the matter of contraband only if supported by absolutely honest manifests. Great embarrassment has been caused to the Government, because some shippers have concealed contraband in non-contraband cargoes, for instance, cotton. So long as such cases occurred suspicion would be cast upon every shipment, and all cargoes would be liable to search.

American Press Comment.

The New York newspapers comment in the most moderate terms on the American Note.

The *Evening Sun* says:—Great Britain's enemies interpret the Note as an indication of hostility to Great Britain, but such an interpretation is both foolish and vicious.

The *Post* says:—There is no question of hectoring; it is simply a question of the vigilant safeguarding of neutral rights. We have no doubt of the reasonable and friendly judgment of Great Britain.

British Press Comment.

Dec. 30, 6.50 a.m.

The London papers comment guardedly on the American Note, pending receipt of the full text. They, however, express confidence that the Americans do not mean to deny the Allies fair play in an unprecedented war, especially in view of Germany's novel ideas of maritime warfare, and they are convinced that two friendly and practical peoples will be able to devise a *modus vivendi*.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

The German Defensive Organisation.

Dec. 28.

An official note from Paris states that, on the capture of German trenches in the region of Perthes, the spoils included two quick-firing guns, several siege and other guns and one bomb-thrower, which shows the nature of the German defensive organisation.

Invasion of Angola.

A Government communique published in Lisbon says that the Portuguese province of Angola has been invaded in the direction of Naulila by a force of 2,000 Germans.

The Portuguese troops retired, pending the arrival of reinforcements.

Another Splendid Gift from India.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior has offered a convalescent home, with complete staff and equipment, for six Indian officers and fifty sepoy in the British East Africa Protectorate, and His Majesty's Government has accepted the offer.

The German Idea of Warfare.

As showing the spirit with which Germany wages war, the following statement by Count Reventlow is instructive:—

"The successful issue of the war for Germany depends on her carrying it on without mercy and being unmoved by any humanitarian considerations."

Further Proof of Loyalty of Egyptian Moslems.

A letter has been received from the Chief of the British Moslems, expressing joy at the establishment of the new regime in Egypt, and giving an assurance of the complete co-operation and loyalty of British Moslems against all the enemies of His Majesty.

BRITISH LINER'S FINE DASH.

ESCAPE FROM GERMAN CRUISER.

A Captain with the Drake Touch.

The Secretary of the Admiralty communicates for publication the enclosed letters which have been received concerning the escape of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Ortega* (3,000 tons) from a German cruiser.

British Consulate-General, Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2.
Sir,—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Ortega* arrived at Rio de Janeiro on October 1. The master, Douglas Reid Kinneir, in reply to my inquiry as to whether he had anything in particular to report with respect to his voyage from Valparaiso, modestly gave me the following facts:—

The *Ortega* sailed from Valparaiso with some 300 French reservists on board. When she had arrived close to the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan a German cruiser of the Dresden class suddenly appeared and gave chase. As it remarked that the normal speed of the *Ortega* is only some 14 knots, whereas the speed of the German cruiser was at least 21 knots.

Under those circumstances the master of the *Ortega* took an heroic resolve. He called for volunteers to assist in stoking his vessel. That appeal met with hearty response; firemen, engineers, and volunteers, stripped to the waist, set to work with a will, and the master assured me that they actually succeeded in whacking the old ship (she was built in 1906) up to a good 18 knots.

The master headed his ship straight for the entrance of a passage known as Nelson's Strait, and he made for the strait at full speed, hotly pursued by the German cruiser, which kept firing at him with two heavy bow guns. Luckily none of the shots took effect, and the *Ortega* succeeded in entering Nelson's Strait, where the German cruiser did not dare to follow her.

Dash in Uncharted Strait.

In order to realise the hardship of this action on the part of the master of the *Ortega*, it must be remembered that Nelson's Strait is entirely uncharted and that the narrow, tortuous passage in question constitutes a veritable nightmare for navigators; bristling, as it does, with reefs and pinnacle-rocks, swept by fierce currents and tide-rips, and with the cliffs on either side sheer-to, without any anchorage. I can speak from personal experience as to the terrifying nature of the navigation of Nelson's Strait, having once passed through it many years ago in a small sealing schooner.

However, the master of the *Ortega* managed to get his vessel safely through this dangerous passage, employing the device of sending boats ahead to sound every yard of the passage. Eventually, by a miracle of luck and good seamanship, he worked his way into Smyth's Channel without having sustained even a scratch to his plates, and finally brought his vessel to this port.

When it is remembered that, as already stated, Nelson's Strait is absolutely uncharted and that never before had a vessel of any size attempted that most perilous passage, it will, I think, be admitted that the captain's action in

taking an 8,000-ton steamer safely through that passage constitutes a most notable feat of pluck and skilful seamanship, and it is reassuring to know that the old spirit of daring and of resource is still alive in our mercantile marine.

I have no doubt that Captain Douglas Reid Kinneir's service will be fully appreciated, not only by the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for having thus saved the *Ortega* from capture by the enemy, but also by the French Government for having saved from capture the 300 French reservists who happened to be on board his vessel.

O'SULLIVAN BEARE.

His Britannic Majesty's Consul, The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey.

Admiralty, Nov. 7.

To the Secretary, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that they have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro regarding the escape of the R.M.S. *Ortega* during a recent voyage from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro from pursuit by a German cruiser.

My Lords desire to place on record their appreciation of the courageous conduct of the master, Captain Douglas R. Kinneir, in throwing off his pursuer by successfully navigating the uncharted and dangerous passage of Nelson's Strait.

W. G. GREENE.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHANGSHA.

Opportunities for British Merchants.

Changsha, Dec. 16.

So far, no British merchant has come to take over the export business of German firms. Although it is quite true that many of the young Germans who left Changsha for Tsingtau in August were not getting what a young Englishman would have called a "living wage," still a great deal of business was being done, and if British merchants were to come here they could capture much of it. That there is very little intercourse between the British and the few non-missionary German residents left in the port is chiefly the result of the actions of the latter in the earlier days of the war, when they were more sure of winning than they are, perchance, to-day.

The military governor, Tang Hsiang-min, has just paid a visit to Yochow. Extraordinary precautions were taken for his safety. He left secretly and before there was any expectation of his going. Before his return, the traffic was diverted from the streets that he had to traverse between the river and the old Governor's yamen, which he still occupies. The gate by which he entered was closed for a considerable time before his arrival. The fear in official circles is evidently based on the probabilities of some relative or companion of those who have suffered death for alleged treason attempting the life of the general in revenge.

The civil governor, Liu Hsin-yuan, goes about the city quite freely and even dispenses with his guard before entering any house. He has had nothing to do with the trial or execution of any "rebels."—*N. China Daily News*.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Further Russian successes in Poland are reported.

New York papers comment in most moderate terms on the American Note to Great Britain.

A letter has been received from the chief British Moslems expressing joy at the new regime in Egypt.

It is announced that the Russians during the first half of December (old style) captured 50,000 Austrians.

London newspapers are guarded in their comments on the American Note, pending the receipt of the full text.

Crossing the River Nida, the Russians stormed two strongly fortified villages and captured 40 officers and 1,700 men.

An order has been issued in Petrograd prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic drinks, even in first-class restaurants and clubs.

President Wilson says the Government could deal confidentially with the matter of contraband only if supported by honest manifests.

According to President Wilson, the U. S. Government is embarrassed because some shippers conceal contraband in non-contraband cargoes.

It is announced that Angola has been invaded by a force of 2,000 Germans; the Portuguese have retired pending the arrival of reinforcements.

The Maharajah of Gwalior has supplied a convalescent home, with complete staff and equipment, for sepoy in the East Africa Protectorate.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Our trade review for the year appears on page 5.

An official account of the work done in connection with the West River floods is given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

An interesting denial of ill-treatment of German prisoners in Hongkong is published elsewhere.

General news and articles on the Enemy Trading Bill and on unrest in the Philippines appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
H.K. C.C. v. Rest of League.

Saturday, January 2.
H.K. C.C. v. Rest of League.
A.D.O. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

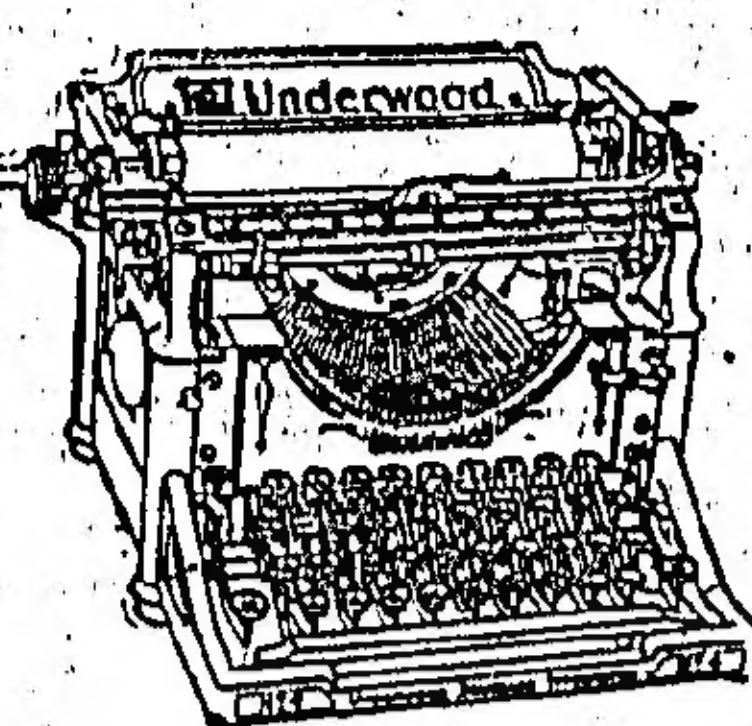
Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.O. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Ladies' Fete, H.K. University, 3-7 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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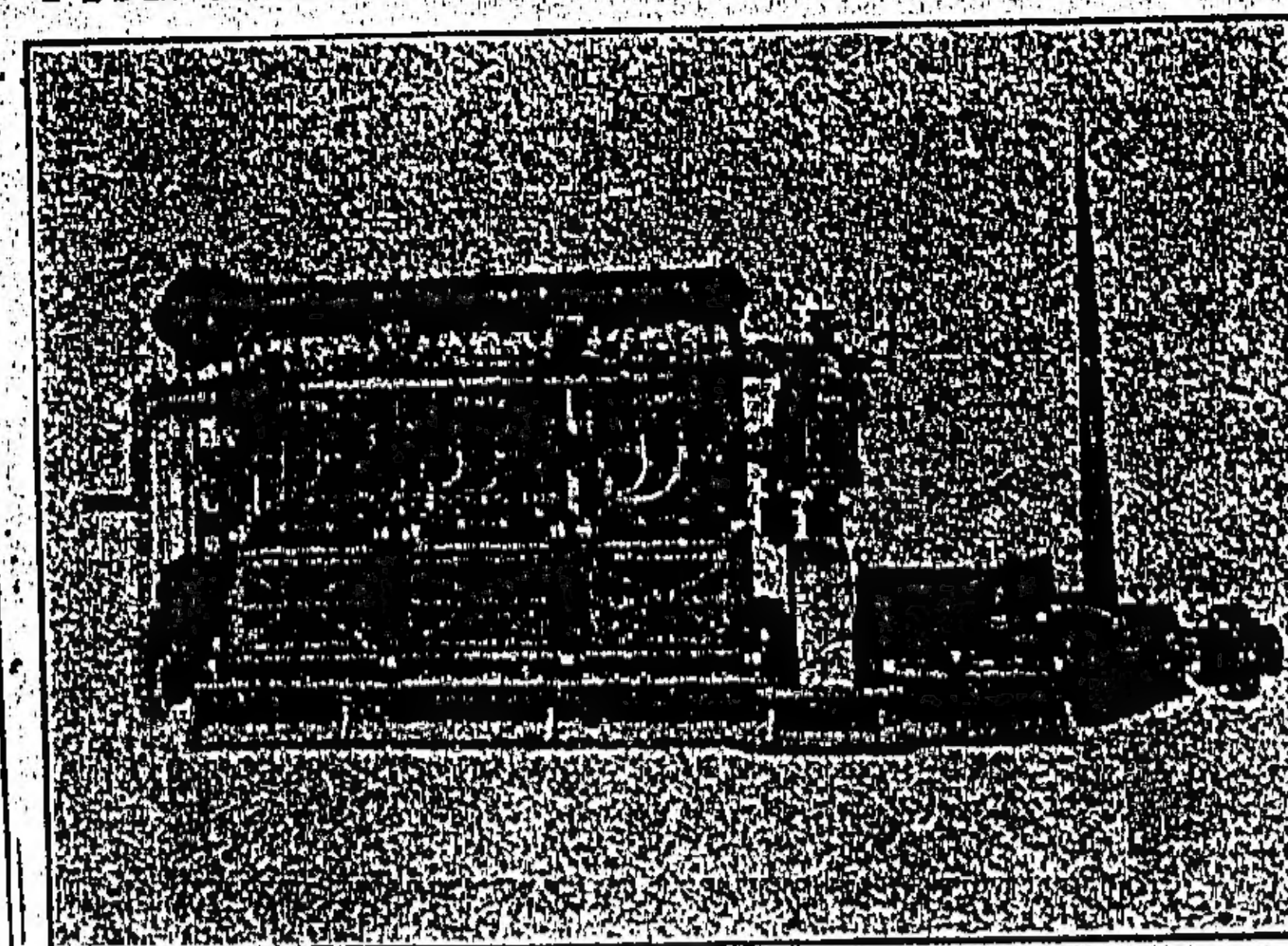
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

America's Note Ament Shipping. It is well known that Britain entertains no animosity towards the United States and has no desire in any way to interfere with its shipping but there are cases in which it is only right that the strictest enquiries should be made into the intentions of the owners of vessels suspected of committing a breach of neutrality. In such cases if the ship is brought into port as a prize there is bound to be some little delay before the machinery of the law gets to work. It is also stated that the effect of the practice complained of has restrained exporters from taking risks which should not surround legitimate trade between the United States and other neutral countries. In this respect the exporters have no occasion for alarm as a ship which has its papers in order would at once be allowed to proceed by a British warship. The American note is a friendly one and we have not the slightest doubt that the British reply will be equally friendly.

Daily Press.

The Past Year.

How many more countries may be embroiled before peace is restored no man can say, and no one wishes to see more unless it be with the thought that the end of this terrible calamity would be hastened thereby. Every other event of the year is entirely overshadowed by it, and there is on that account perhaps all the more reason to recall briefly a few of the year's happenings of more or less historical importance. *Impressio*, there was the Ulster Question which was a subject of world-wide interest throughout the first seven months of the year. By the end of July the people of Ireland were on the brink of civil war. Nationalists as well as Ulstermen were surreptitiously arming themselves and drilling for a possible encounter. Over 100,000 men were reported to have been enrolled on each side. In March it was disclosed that the Government had made secret military preparations against Ulster and the episodes culminated in the resignations of Colonel Seely, the Secretary of State for War, and of Field-Marshal Sir John French. Then, like a bomb-shell, events on the Continent arising out of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his Consort at Sarajevo, Bosnia, culminated in Austria-Hungary declaring war against Serbia, to whose support came Russia. Thereupon Germany found an excuse for declaring war against Russia with the knowledge that this involved the intervention of France. Germany's violation of the neutrality of Belgium for the purpose of attacking France brought Great Britain into the war in defence of her national honour and the public law of Europe.

China Mail.

German Industries and the War. That German industries are feeling the effects of the war more keenly as time goes on is evident from many quarters. This result, of course, is chiefly owing to the closure of all exports, the diminished home demand, and for those special branches which through war requirements, otherwise might be kept well employed, the shortage of skilled labour and the rise in prices and scarcity of certain raw materials. Reduced output and a material reduction in the number of employees are, we learn, the order of the day; thus, the production of coal has gone down 50 per cent. compared with the corresponding period last year. Unemployment is on the increase, and much disappointment is being experienced at no public funds having been voted under this head, although the Diet recently, amongst other big grants voted 400,000,000 marks for the aid of sufferers from the war in East Prussia. Apprehensions as to the future have already shown their very pronounced effect in the direction of dividends recently declared by large industrial concerns for the last financial year.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1916.

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE.

Indian Fund.
London, Dec. 4.—The Jute Importers Association has subscribed £2,500 to the Indian Fund and members and friends a further \$750. Messrs. Ralli have given \$100. The Committee is sending quantities of fruit from Covent Garden to convalescents and has forwarded during the last fortnight 650 bales of comforts and clothing. Another similar consignment is being sent shortly.

Connubial Bliss.
New York, November 21.—The Princess Kaita Khan, formerly Miss Celia Cadman of San Diego, Cal., went aboard the Faber liner Sant' Ana head first to-day. Entwined in her hair were the snowy hands of her lord and master, Kaita Khan, Kathian prince of one of the Northern Indian hill tribes whom she converted to Christianity while a missionary in India three years ago and married six weeks ago in France. Kaita Khan's exhibition of the way Pathan princes treat their wives came when the Princess discovered that he had engaged a return passage in the steerage of the Sant' Ana, on which ship they had come over last month as first-class passengers enjoying their honeymoon. She voiced her indignation loudly and said she would not board the ship. The Pathan, fully 6 feet 7 inches tall, promptly tore her hat from her head, threw it on the ground and seized his wife by the hair. She screamed, but no one interfered, and Kaita Khan took her to the steerage.

Death of Well-known Indian Cricketer.
Bombay, Dec. 17.—The death is reported of Mr. Boman D. Billimoria, the well-known cricket bowler, who figured in great matches in the nineties. He was for some time on the staff of the late Maharajah of Patiala and formed one of the strongest cricket combinations in India.

\$5,000 Pearl Found.
The Secretary of the Western Australian Fisheries Department, in his report announcing the discovery of a large pearl by Mr. A. G. Russell on the north-west coast of the State, says:—"The gem was found in a blister in the adductor muscle of a 5-lb. mother-of-pearl shell. The blister was one inch and a quarter long, one inch wide, and seven-eighths of an inch in height. This blister on being opened was found to contain a perfectly round pearl of 100 grains, being cleaned down to 98 grains. The pearl, although marked slightly, is a very valuable one, and if it can be cleaned to a perfect lustre and should retain its shape it should realise £3,000." The pearling industry of Western Australia is suffering by the war.

Eau de Cologne.
A Strand chemist recently showed a large announcement, which says:—

Eau de Cologne
Is Made From
Bergamot grown in Southern Italy,
Lemon grown in Sicily,
Neroli grown in Southern France,

Rosemary grown in Spain, and
Thyme grown in Portugal.
The bill adds that not one ingredient is grown in Germany; that all the employed ingredients have to be imported; that they are only blended and distilled at Cologne; that the same ingredients are used in England; and, in effect, that a good brand of English-distilled Eau de Cologne is superior to any German brew.

Carranza and Villa Eliminate Rivals.

Washington, December 25.—Carranza and Villa are eliminating all other leaders in the Mexican situation, and are fighting out the issue single handed. It is believed here that the result will in all probability be favourably received by President Wilson.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A.U.S. Political Deadlock.
Washington, December 22.—President Wilson and the Senate are hopelessly deadlocked. The upper house of congress has refused to confirm the appointments of men selected by the president from Missouri and New Jersey and it looks as if these appointments will be held up indefinitely.—*Cablegrams.*

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Important Points that Need Consideration.

The capacity of the English law by decision of the judges to adapt itself to altered circumstances is a well-known and highly-valued quality, writes a *Globe* correspondent, and never has the need for such adaptation been greater than during the past four months, during which a "state of war" has existed, for since the principal decisions on the subject during the Napoleonic and American Wars trade has not only developed enormously, but has become largely international, and is now carried on by corporate bodies. But the building up of case law is a dilatory and expensive process, and cannot be carried on in the long vacation. The want has been filled—but not very satisfactorily—by emergency proclamations and legislation.

Since August many difficult and important questions have arisen on which a "clear lead" is urgently needed by the commercial community. Among them is the position of executory or unfulfilled contracts. The general opinion is that an executory contract involving trading with the enemy is dissolved. But what about such a contract running over a period extending beyond the termination of the war? Has the enemy then any and what rights? A statutory provision that all such contracts were dissolved, even though only declaratory of the law, would be of great service, or if it were thought impracticable to make any general statutory pronouncement the grounds on which executory contracts are to be considered dissolved could be stated and machinery provided by which the Courts could apply the principles to particular cases and decree dissolution.

Again, the status of a partnership comprising one or more alien enemies is in a condition of doubt and difficulty. Is the partnership dissolved or not, and, if dissolved, whether wholly or in relation only to the enemy partner? Can the non-enemy partners invoke the aid of the court to appoint a receiver and wind it up, or what are they to do?

Then there is the difficulty of service of process on the alien enemy, which appears to be still unsettled, and though an alien enemy can apparently be sued, the power to do so is valueless if he cannot be served. An exhaustive definition of an "alien enemy" is much needed. It is true that for the purposes of the proclamations and Acts against enemy trading, enemy character attaches only to those who reside or carry on business in the enemy country, thus relieving companies registered in England, however the capital be held, from enemy disabilities. But there is no doubt that in commercial circles it is felt that for trading purposes the principle of the Emergency Powers Act should be made of

TROUBLE IN MANILA.

Rebel Commissions Alleged to have been Signed by Hongkong Filipino.

Charged with complicity in a revolutionary plot, nearly fifty Filipinos were arrested on December 24, in Manila. Those who were apprehended by the police were for the most part armed with bolos, hatchets and knives, the officers who were searching the prisoners finding that there was a sad lack of firearms among these under arrest. Two large Katipunan flags were also captured, and according to the *Cable-news American*, a number of commissions alleged to have been signed by one Artemio Ricarte of Hongkong, making their holders officers in the Army of the Revolution, were recovered.

The first word came from Superintendent James of the department of sanitation and transportation, who telephoned the Luneta police station that a large number of men acting suspiciously and carrying arms, were in possession of the botanical gardens. The chief of secret services at once sent the patrol wagon with a detachment of plain clothes men armed with riot guns to the scene. On their attempting to arrest suspicious characters they were promptly fired on by some of them, three shots being fired but without effect. The men scattered in all directions but owing to the prompt work of the police three of them were arrested and with them was taken a Katipunan flag, some ammunition and one dagger so sharp that it could easily be used for a razor. Others were arrested later.

Most of the prisoners are men aged between 20 and 35 years. Few, if any, could speak English well. One of the men arrested confessed to the police that the anticipated outbreak was planned to take place at four o'clock on Christmas morning.

general application, and enemy character should attach to all companies and firms whose capital is predominantly held by alien enemies.

It is felt that the Government machinery of control is slow and unwieldy, and that it should be made either into court to a duly appointed custodian, leaving the onus on the quasi-alien enemy to obtain the money on giving necessary guarantees and assurances. These and other difficult questions which must have come before the Board of Trade War Committee should be dealt with in the Bill now before Parliament, even at the cost of a little delay.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 17th, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chuenchong, Shanghai.

Itahang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jap.
Powhingschong, Yokohama.

Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Socolnik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office Shanghai.

Tongwoo, Kobe.
Tanshinhuatt, Kobe.
E. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 18th, 1914.

Position of Interned M.P's.

The capture of Lord Dalrymple, M.P., by the Germans has raised the question of what is the constitutional law when members of Parliament become prisoners of war. The formal rules of the House give no light, but there is nothing to prevent members thus interned from retaining their seats as though they were in a position to attend the sittings of the House, even though their internment continues for a considerable time. In 1803, on the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, Napoleon seized several English members of Parliament then in France, and kept them prisoners for several years; but all the time they retained their seats in the House. A new factor in these days, so far as concerns ordinary M.P.'s who may be captured, is what becomes of their salaries?

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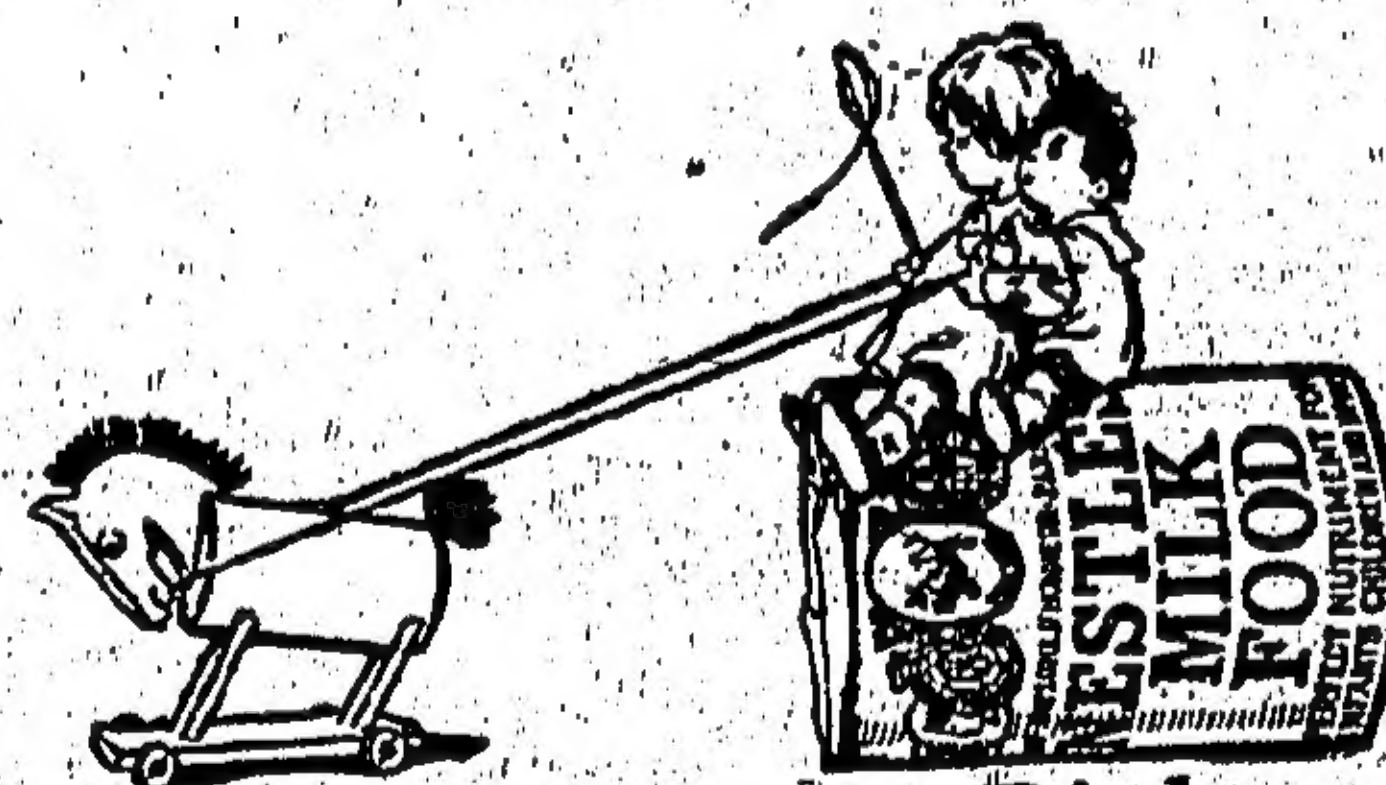
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MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN WAR, by Horacio Wyatt	80	MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE, by Osborne	1.75
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TRADE IN 1914.

HOW BUSINESS HAS BEEN IN THE COLONY.

WAR, CURRENCY PROBLEMS AND UNREST IN THE SOUTH HAVE A MARKED EFFECT.

Below we give a resume of trade conditions during the year which closes to-day, touching on the principal lines of business with which the Colony is concerned. It will be observed that the year has been far from a good one, mainly due to the chaos brought about by the world war, while currency problems in South China and recent unrest have also been factors operating against trade in practically all its branches.

The Silk Market.

The year 1914 opened with a good continued demand for Europe and America—chiefly for the former—and very high prices were paid for best grades of silk in Lyons descriptions. The visible supply of old silk at the beginning of January was estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 bales.

The usual stagnant period was witnessed during China New Year. Prices—which had previously assumed a higher level—eased off early in February (due to early overtures prevailing for new silk), and America opened the market for this commodity to a large extent, the considerably cheaper prices proving a great temptation. A steady business was carried on both in old and new silk, the former being gradually exhausted with contracts for new silk steadily augmenting and early in March settlements of the latter were estimated at over 4,000 bales.

This premature demand for new silk was encouraged by good reports sent the last crop—contracts concluded were mostly in medium and coarse sizes—chiefly for America—while Europe participated to a smaller extent.

During the "Ching Ming" festival and further with the intervention of Easter, the first quarter ended with a quieter market, dealers showing more caution in view of their already heavy commitments.

During the second quarter of the year nothing noteworthy has to be recorded, the market remaining quiet but steady.

The opening of the new campaign (1st May) found supplies of old silk completely exhausted with forward contracts in new silk aggregating 6,000 bales, a moiety of which consisted of U.S. descriptions.

The restriction imposed by the Canton Government against importing silver currency into the country districts being withdrawn, future owners became more confident as to the future, manifesting a greater desire to entertain fresh business.

The ending of the first six months was marked by the disastrous floods in the Canton Delta, inundating the silk-producing districts and causing great havoc among the mulberry trees.

Business during July was much restricted, dealers being unwilling to sell owing to the seriously reduced yield of silk, caused by the floods. Foreign markets gradually beginning to realise this, and with excellent trade prospects—especially with America—a higher range of prices was established. With the sudden outbreak of the European War, the market became totally demoralised, the chief feature being the cancellation of many contracts for Europe on the plea of force majeure, which was to some extent recognised by Chinese dealers.

The keeping open of the main trade routes and the removal of some of the embargoes placed on finance, restored confidence to a certain degree, which enabled a fair business to be done with America and a small trade with England, whilst continental demand was completely cut off. Prices, however, fell away rapidly, resulting in severe and inevitable losses, which would doubtless have been more alarming had not production already been considerably curtailed by the aforementioned floods.

During September, futures began gradually to close down and some 70 per cent. were accounted for as having ceased work.

In consequence of the present war and relative disturbing factors in the commercial world generally, business has been very restricted during the last months of the year. America is by far the largest buyer and undoubtedly the crisis has helped that centre to a great extent. "Hand to mouth" orders come through from Europe periodically and thus a moderate daily business is carried on. Prices for certain grades have considerably dropped, whilst those for current crops are well defended.

Comparative values of various grades are as follows:—

	Jan. 1914.	May 1914.	Dec. 1914.
Extra	11-13	\$1,180	not quoted
Best 2	18-22	770	750
Best 3	11-18	770	750
Ex Ex A	14-16	940	850

The following are the crops (in bales) of last five years:—

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Total.
1910	5,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	2,000	48,000
1911	6,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	37,000
1912	6,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	11,000	6,000	2,000	42,000
1913	5,500	10,000	12,000	6,000	5,000	8,000	3,500	50,000
1914	7,000	6,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	47,000

This is a very approximate estimate for 1914. It may be much smaller.

Total export figures for the past five years are:

	To Europe.	To America.
1910	34,809	19,520
1911	24,847	15,241
1912	29,314	13,529
1913	38,247	18,786
1914	22,928	16,987

Waste Silk.—A good demand existed during the year, and prices have been well maintained. Stocks in European Low grades are accumulating, but crack wastes find a ready sale to America.

Export figures (in bales) during the past five years are:—

	Europe.	America.	Pierced Cocoons.
1910	29,898	8,370	3,404
1911	28,415	7,581	4,181
1912	17,457	8,984	4,963
1913	28,800	9,830	6,339
1914	14,908	12,949	1,421

Freight.
During 1914, rates of freight on the Coast were well above the average, particularly from August to the end of the year, and owners have made handsome profits. At the commencement of hostilities, there was a scarcity of tonnage, owing to a number of the regular liners having been taken up as transports and to the German steamers being obliged to go off their regular runs, and some record rates were paid. In September, trade was not so good, as Chinese had difficulty in financing their cargo, and rates consequently declined, but were still sufficiently high to enable owners to run at a good profit. From Saigon to Hongkong, the average rate for the year was about 18s., from Bangkok to Hongkong, 32/25c., Newchwang to Canton, 30c., Moji to Hongkong, \$1.90.

The outlook for the coming year is bright, the rice crops in Indo-China and Siam being good, with less tonnage on the coast. During the winter months a number of Japanese steamers will come south for employment, which will weaken the market, but rates should improve after March.

Opium, Yarn and Cotton.
Messrs. S. D. Serna and Co.'s yearly market report states:—

Opium.—The current year shows a very big advance in prices. The formation of an opium combine amongst the importers

	1913.	1914.
Opium Sales	2515/5825	49 5975/9325
Quality: Cheats.	283	534
Patna New	1371	5750/9200
" Old	2862/5675	71 5800/9050
Benzene New	208	5575/8925
" Old	2080/5675	1503 5550/9150
Malwa	4092	2000/5060
Total about	6193	6749

Indian Yarn.

The current year has been the worst in the history of the yarn trade. The absence of demand from the interior, the heavy discount in the Chinese subsidiary coinage, the extreme cheapness of raw cotton in India, and the effect of the war, greatly weakened

	1913.	1914.
Counts	Sales about	Sales about
No. 6s.	2150	110
" 8s.	450	118
" 10s.	5000	137
" 12s.	24700	148
" 14s.	3900	140
" 20s.	28700	151
Total	119,400 bales.	77,800 bales.

Clearances in 1914 were reported to be about 182,000 bales, as compared with 210,100 in 1913.

Local Yarn.—It is very difficult to estimate business transacted during the year 1914, but, as far as we are informed, it comprised about 6,000 bales of No. 10s, 12s, and 18s. Latterly the machinery was sold to a Shanghai concern, and there will be no more local production in the market.

Japanese Yarn.—In sympathy with the Indian yarn, and the cheapness in the prices of raw cotton, prices show a decline, and sales during the current year are reported of about 27,000 bales, comprising about 3,500 bales of No. 16s at \$1.49 to \$96 per bale, and about 23,500 bales of No. 20s at \$1.55 to \$1.03 per bale.

Cotton.—The current year was reckoned as the dulllest on record. Sales are reported of about 2,500 packages at \$29 to \$20 per picul, against 6,500 at \$30 to \$37 per picul in 1913.

Sundry Articles.—In imports, prices show a decline, and a moderate business transpired. In exports, low rates of exchange induced a good business.

Kerosene.
Notwithstanding the serious floods which occurred in the late Spring, there was a general increase in consumption of petroleum and its products for the first six months of the year. However, with the outbreak of European hostilities, consequent reduction in exports, increased discount of small coins and reduced buying-power of the native, the consumption of petroleum products was very greatly affected; and during the last six months of the year not more than 40 per cent. of anticipated business was realised.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods

are being landed and placed at

their risk in the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godowns at Kowloon,

where each consignment will be

sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon

as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried

on unless instructions are given

to the contrary before NOON,

TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 7th

January, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left

in the Godowns for examination

by the Consignee's and a Co.'s

representatives at an appointed

hour on Tuesday & Friday. All

claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's

arrival here, after which date

they cannot be recognized. No

claims will be admitted after the

goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

The undersigned will as from the

1st day of January, 1915, carry on

business as Import, Export mer-

chant and commission agent

under his own name, having

severed all connections with the

firm of P. Soffiatti & Co.

(Sgd.) A. GALLOTTI.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

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Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama. **Tamba Maru** Capt. Nagasuye 12,500 {TUES., 12th Jan., at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Nikko Maru** Capt. R. Takada T. 9,600 {WED., 13th Jan., at noon.
Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon. **Jinsen Maru** Capt. Terada T. 5,000 {THURSDAY, 31st Dec.
Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 1,250 {THURS., 31st Dec.

KOBE. **Hitachi Maru** Capt. Sato T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.
Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,900 {FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI and Kobe. **Hitachi Maru** Capt. Sato T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.
Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,900 {FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.

[Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.]

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 23rd January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
PAKHOI & H'PHONG	Holhow	1st Jan. at 10 a.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kueichow	2nd Jan. at 9 a.m.
SHAI, OHEFOU & T'SIN	Kashing	2nd Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	5th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinab," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation and ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining-Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 33

Hongkong 31st Dec., 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjihodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilivong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 25th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £95.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 5th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Hanching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 8th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiyang [A. E. Hodgins] SAT., 2nd Jan. at 4 p.m.
Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun [A. H. Stewart] SUN., 3rd Jan. at 10 a.m.
Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Port Trust, Chittagong.

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of Chittagong for the year 1913-14 is a record of moderate progress. The receipts of the year were only a trifle above those of 1912-13, and these with an opening balance of Rs. 1,31,244 and a Government

grant of Rs. 1,50,000, with certain small credits, brought the Port Fund up to Rs. 5,17,804, out of which Rs. 3,04,843 were expended, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,13,051. With this large surplus it is presumed the Commissioners will add something to their Depreciation and Reserve

Fund, which at the close of March 1914 amounted to only Rs. 1,89,763. The one dredger possessed by the port seems to be doing all it can to keep the channel open when it is not laid up in Calcutta for repair.

Repeated requests have been made for a second one without avail. There is no possible chance of the Trust ever finding the money for it and Government is jibbing at handing it over so large a sum as Rs. 13 lakhs for this purpose, the latest excuse being a stringency of funds on account of the war. The one dredger has, however, effected something tangible since it first began to work in 1907, having at least kept the depth of water over the inner and outer bars somewhat greater on the average than in previous years. In the year 1912-13, 757 steamers and 54 sailing vessels entered the port; in 1913-14, 705 steamers and 48 sailing vessels entered; but the combined tonnage in the latter was considerably higher, showing an increase of 51,064 tons. The total foreign trade of 1913-14 was somewhat less, but the coasting trade higher, and the aggregate trade higher by 10.47 per cent. The work of survey and soundings has been vigorously maintained throughout the year, which was one presenting unusual features. One day in October 1913, 18½ inches of rain fell and the following day 6½ inches; there were heavy freshets due to abnormal rainfall in the hills from 3rd to 9th July which carried down to the bars enormous quantities of silt causing shoals to form to the extent of 3 feet a day in places. On the 14th July there was only 8 feet 3 inches on the main track; and shoaling continued till the middle of October. Dredging had therefore to be maintained vigorously with the happy result that by the middle of January 13 feet depth of water was restored over the bar. A survey of the main river from the mouth up to Anti Mohamed Ghat (except the inner bar) was completed during the year; and soundings were taken to a larger extent than ever before as a very large amount of silt was supposed to have been deposited in the river bed owing to the very heavy freshets. The recently constructed river revetment, however, is reported to have stood the strain of the monsoon well. A satisfactory feature of the working of the Trust is that it is anything but extravagant in "establishment." Thus a Port Engineer is maintained on a salary of Rs. 700—50—1,000 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 monthly; the Port Officer is paid a salary of Rs. 400, staff allowance of Rs. 320, and two local allowances of Rs. 150 each, making a grand total of Rs. 1,020; the Senior Pilot and Harbour Master draws Rs. 300—20—400 with a personal allowance of Rs. 50; the Assistant Surveyor on the River Survey Establishment draws Rs. 150—20—250; the Port Health Officer draws Rs. 100—10—150, with a local allowance of Rs. 50. All departments worked well through the year, and though there were 5 groundings of vessels, none led to serious consequences.—Indian Engineering.

New Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamers.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has ordered two new ships, of 10,000 tons each, one to be built by the Kawasaki Yard, and one by the Mitsui Bishi. These are intended for the American service to Tacoma. The keel has been laid of the one to be built by the Kawasaki Yard, and it is expected to be launched in April next, and delivered ready for service in July—Japan Chronicle.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDER GALT.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at d'light
Kobe	Fausang	Tues., 5th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Lienshang	Tues., 5th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Namsang	Wed., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
T'SIN via Shanghai	Cheongshing	Thur., 7th Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 9th Jan. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Vatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daire, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND.	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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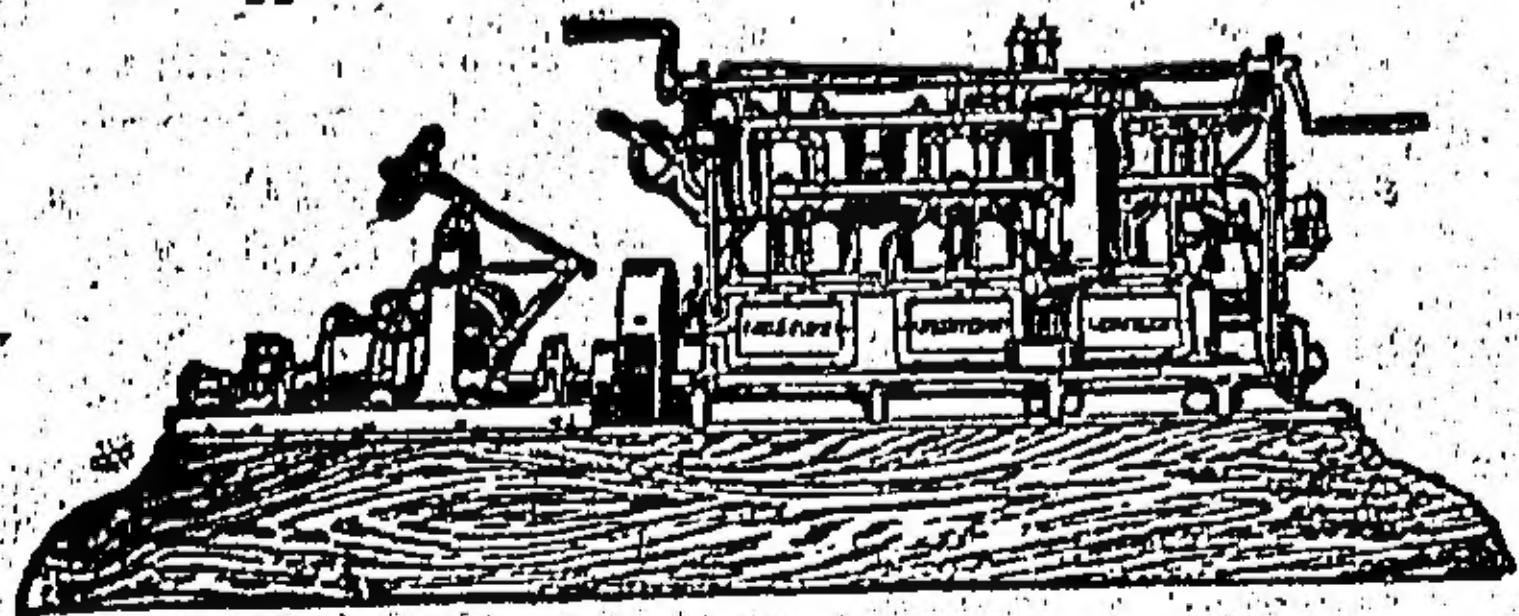
GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34'6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
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Telephone No. 222.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillera	M. M.	19, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
Tacoma & Portland &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Shanghai	Arcadia	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	1, Jan.
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kashing	B. & S.	2, Jan.
Kobe	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Jan.
Swatow	Haiman	D. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, B.L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Penang & Colombo	Tikaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikaroom	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Java	Tijliwong	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Japan	Tijboda	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.
African Ports			

TO SAIL

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The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails hence on or about the 26th December.

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails hence on or about the 30th December

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from
 Yokohama Thursday, December 24th,
 1914, for Hongkong via Manila. The
 sails have been transferred to the s.s.
 KIOHIRIN MARU.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta
 on 23rd inst. and may be expected here
 on or about the 13th January, 1915.

The P. & O. s.s. NILE left Singapore
 for this Port on the 25th instant and is
 due here on the 31st instant at about
 daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. ARCADIA left Singa-
 pore for this Port on the 27th instant,
 afternoon, with the outward English
 Mails, and is due here on the 1st Jan.
 1915 at about 7 a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G.H. Pannafather, 24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen. —B. & S.	Singam, Br. s.s. 1,073, H. Trowbridge, 24th inst.—Hobson, 28th inst. Gen.— B. & S.	Lokang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 25th inst.—J. M. & Co.	Namsang, Br. s.s. 1,351, H. R. Gilroy, 26th inst.—Moji, 31st Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tacoma, Br. s.s. 4,096, Geo. Halding, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, 26th Nov. Gen.—S. O. Co.	St. Oswald, Br. s.s. 2,411, W. B. Spies, 27th Dec.—Halifax, 27th Dec. Gen. —D. & Co.	Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, H. Nami- moko, 28th Dec.—Tacoma Wash. 24th Nov. Gen.—O. S. K.	Kanru, Br. s.s. 1,143, E. Monkman, 28th Dec.—Swatow, 28th Dec. Rice— B. & S.	Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,767, H. Nagano, 28th Dec.—Moji, 28th Dec. Coal—T. K. K.	Kueichow, British s.s. 1,240, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Halifax, 29th Dec. Rice —B. & S.	Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 2,686, R. H. Dodd, 29th Dec.—Portland, 11th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Challister, Br. s.s. 3,366, J. E. Galt, 29th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.	Jade, Br. s.s. 590, J. Fannin, 29th Dec.— Halifax, 29th Dec. Gen.—W. Jack.	Welshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, M. Pickett, 29th Dec.—Hobson, 28th Dec. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,099, W. G. G. Leask, 29th Dec.—Manila, 26th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,475, Richard, 29th Dec.—Swatow, 28th Dec. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—Saloon, 24th Dec. Rice & Gen.—China.	Uncus, Br. s.s. 2,380, P. Stewart, 29th inst. —San Francisco, 22nd inst. Gen. —S. O. Co.	Calchaa, Br. s.s. 4,374, R. T. Jones, 29th Dec.—Victoria, B. C. 29th Nov. Gen.—B. & S.	Kalping, Br. s.s. 1,605, R. M. Macfarlane, 30th Dec.—Local, 26th Dec. Gen.—D. & Co.	Lienshang, Br. s.s. 1,048, W. Manney, 29th Dec.—Yokohama, 24th Dec. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Rangoon Maru, 3,316, W. Nomura, 29th Dec.—Moji, 23rd Dec. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Chipping, Br. s.s. 1,198, T. Anderson, 29th Dec.—Singapore, Ballast—J. M. & Co.	Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,400, H. S. Walker, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 23rd Dec. Gen.— J. M. & Co.
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Pratt Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	275	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Pratt Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	275	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
WATERLOO					
Competition Dock	400	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
ABERNETHY					
Harbour Dock	100	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
Launceston Dock	100	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"

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Telephone No. 24, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. O. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. O. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Jui-pak, Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

Resumed His Seat.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works, took his seat on the Council this afternoon, on his return from leave.

Finances.

The following financial minutes were referred to the Finance Committee on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. Colonial Treasurer:—

A sum of \$250 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, D.—Attorney General, other charges, incidental expenses.

A sum of \$8,684.28 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, clothing and equipment, \$1,402.57; luncheon and boats, repairs, \$2,665.72; light, \$810.51; passages and bonuses, \$1,077.55; small stores, \$35.40. B.—Fire Brigade, other charges:—stores, \$891.51.

Railway Expenditure.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution:—

"It is hereby resolved that a sum of Dollars Three hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and Cent ninety-three (\$348,866.93) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the construction of Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) during the year 1914."

In doing so, the Hon. Mr. Severn said that one or two of the unofficial members had drawn attention to the late period in the year at which the motion involving the expenditure of a large sum on capital account had been brought forward. The hope was expressed that in future years such a motion would be brought forward earlier in the year. He had already expressed regret to the Council for the late period at which the matter had been brought forward, and the government certainly would be careful that such a motion would be brought forward earlier in the year. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce also suggested that the members of Council should have something before them at the time the Colonial Estimates were considered. They would realise that capital expenditure for the railway had nothing to do with the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Colony, but he thought that the Council should have some idea before them as to what they were committing on account of the railway, because the Colonial Estimate was affected by the interest charges upon the capital sum expended upon the railway, and if it were possible to give some idea of what was to be spent in the coming year, that should be done. In the present instance the only sum out of the \$1,100,000 that could have been known when the

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation Examination—December 1914.

The following candidates have been successful at the above examination:—

1. Leung Hoi-hung, St. Joseph's College and Diocesan Boys' School.

2. Lo Ching-chee, Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy, and Diocesan Boys' School.

3. Wong Fook-han, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

4. Wu Yung-li, High School Yunnanfu, and St. Stephen's College.

5. Chao Ming-hsin, Peiyang University and Chihli Provincial College.

6. Yeung Kwai-chiu, Ellis Kadoorie School.

7. Lin Chan-hua, Preparatory Dept., Peking University.

8. Chi Chai-hueh, Chihli Provincial College.

9. Wong Bon-Lan, Assumption College, Bangkok.

10. Yen Shu-tung, Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin.

11. Siu Yung-cheng, Normal Middle School, Pao Tung Fu, Chihli.

12. Wang Zin-yu, Ningyang Academy, Shanghai.

13. Ching Chong-ko, Peking University.

14. So Kwai-lap, Ellis Kadoorie School.

15. So Sing-woon, Ellis Kadoorie School.

16. Chang Kung-chen, Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow.

17. Woo Pak-ming, St. Joseph's College and Diocesan Boys' School.

18. O. W. Olson, Diocesan Boys' School.

19. Wong Pun-po, Diocesan Boys' School.

20. Chiu Kwan-tsz, Sacred Heart College, Canton.

21. Lim Beng-in, Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore.

Students desiring a room in any of the Hostels should apply to the Warden concerned.

CRICKET.

A Two Days' Match.

Commencing to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. a two-days' match will be played between the Hongkong Cricket Club and the Host of the Colony. The teams will be composed as follows:—

H.K.C.C.—R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. P. Thurlfield, O. A. Secker, S. S. Moore, E. P. Mitchell, H. H. Taylor, R. N. Anderson, G. R. Syer, O. A. Hooper, and M. M. Mas.

Rest of the Colony:—R. E. O. Bird, E. B. Reed, J. Martin, Lt. Maun, Major Robertson, R. A. Cayvallo, J. V. Brugs, F. J. de Rome, Capt. Matthews, Major Bowen, and J. R. Robinson.

estimates were under consideration was the sum for the Kowloon Railway Station, all the other items had arisen since.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett said that the point which he wished to make was that it was just as necessary for the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway to prepare estimates in advance, as it was necessary for a business man to make a forecast of what his business would be in the next twelve months, and it would be for the Government to put a budget before them, as to what they expected to spend and to earn.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock agreed with what the hon. member had said.

His Excellency informed the Council that the point which the hon. member had made would be borne in mind.

Council adjourned sine die.

FOR THE FRONT.

Further Contingents from Hongkong.

His Excellency the Governor has decided that further contingents for the new service battalions may be sent home at the expense of the Colonial Government, the first contingent to sail about Jan. 10. The enlistment of those accepted will not be carried out in the colony, but after being medically examined by a military medical officer and finally accepted by the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., they will be required to sign a bond that they will carry out their intention of enlisting on arrival in England. Acceptance for any corps other than infantry is not guaranteed.

Passage is granted from Hongkong onwards only. Applicants from out-stations will have to find their own way to Hongkong, and if not accepted, will not be given return passages. Applicants should be of British parentage; other nationalities cannot be accepted. Return passages to Hongkong after war are not guaranteed either by Colonial Government or Military authorities.

Applicants should attend first at the Bowen Road Military Hospital for medical inspection. A medical officer will be able to attend to them daily between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, but Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays should be avoided as far as possible. After medical inspection applicants should attend at the Office of the D.A.A. & Q.M.G., "A" Block, Victoria Barracks, with their medical certificates for enrolment, at any time up to 4 p.m.

Any who, by reason of their occupation, are not able to attend between the hours stated should inform the D.A.A. & Q.M.G. by letter.

URGENT.

About to Leave for India.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Goldring asked his Lordship to put on the list for urgent hearing a case that had not been listed. He would like the case to be taken before Tuesday, because the defendant, who was a sergeant major in the police, was going to India. Mr. Goldring (D. S. P.) and everybody were anxious to go on with the case if it could be possibly taken before Tuesday. He thought to-day or Monday would suit.

His Lordship:—If it is urgent why did you not mention it earlier?

Mr. Goldring:—It is only new in the list.

The hearing was fixed for Monday.

DAY BY DAY.

Interesting Engagement.

The engagement is announced, says the *L. and O. Express*, of Arthur George, a Muribison Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, son of Dr. and Mrs. George Fletcher, of Highgate, and D. R. H. and Mrs. Rogers-Harrison, of Kentworth, Pittville, Law, Cheltenham. The marriage will take place quietly early in January.

Remanded.

The alleged armed robbery at Yaumatei, in the course of which the knife was used on a woman, was remanded, at the Police Court, this morning.

Coming Auction.

We have received from Mr. G. P. Lammert an advertisement, too late for insertion, of a big auction sale of very fine curios, which is to take place on January 8 and 9.

LAWYER AND EUROPEAN

Trouble with a Servant, and the Sequel.

At the Summary Court, this morning, there was quite a scene between a lawyer and a European defendant in an action.

Mr. Goldring appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Goldring:—The plaintiff in this case has several claims, one for clothing and arrears of salary, etc., but the remaining alternative claims are now waived because defendant has returned the clothing and has paid the money claimed for wages due into Court. I am asking for costs, including the costs for to-day, because defendant, in a very rude manner, declined to pay them and I am entitled to be paid them. I wrote him a letter saying that my client had agreed to accept payment into Court and agreed to go no further and my costs would be on the lowest scale; he put in the writ back, "Nothing doing." I am not going to have any mercy on a man like that.

Defendant stood up to speak.

Mr. Goldring:—I don't think there is any need for discussion, my Lord. I am entitled to my costs.

His Lordship:—You are claiming five days' wages and the return of clothing?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes.

His Lordship:—Wages due?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, and the value of the clothing, \$11.50. I have notified the plaintiff I am prepared to accept \$2.70 and the clothing and that the costs were on the lowest scale. I have already notified the defendant of that, and as I have said my Lord—

His Lordship:—Of course you are entitled to your costs.

Mr. Goldring:—Yes; and my attendance here to-day, which would not have been necessary had he accepted it.

His Lordship:—The plaintiff is entitled to his costs.

Defendant:—Your Lordship, I deny every item except wages which I said he could have had next morning. I ask Mr. Goldring to produce the letter sent him this morning explaining that I should not pay many of the claims. I did not answer him in a rude manner, as he says.

His Lordship:—Did you get a letter this morning?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, this morning, but after the writ I got "Nothing doing."

His Lordship:—You got your wages and clothing?

Mr. Goldring:—Yes, but I want my costs.

His Lordship:—Defendant says he is willing to pay these.

The Defendant:—Yes, but the man never came forward for them. I can prove that by myself and the watchman who is here.

His Lordship:—He never came and they remained there?

Defendant:—Yes, I only got the summons.

Mr. Goldring:—It is absolutely untrue, so far as I can make out. The man went there and was literally kicked out by the watchman, under defendant's instructions.

His Lordship:—I must hear the case if you want your costs.

Mr. Goldring:—I am put into Court, the clothes returned and I am entitled to my costs.

SINGAPOREANS AT THE FRONT.

Correspondence from Seat of War.

Several of the French Singaporeans, who were given hearty send-offs early in August, have written to their friends here. A few of them, including Mr. J. A. Roinat, of the Messageries Maritimes, are being trained, or are still kept in the depots. Others have already been in the fighting line. Mr. J. Chaffajon, who was in France at the declaration of war, and was one of the first to cross the frontier of Lorraine, had a very narrow escape. At the battle of Moya-Vic, he was grievously wounded in the leg, and while crawling towards cover the leg was shot again through the arm. Later on, brought back to the ambulance, he found that practically all his company had been annihilated, only two remaining. He is now doing well in the bracing air of the Pyrenees, eager to join his regiment where, says he, his companions in arms fallen on the battlefield will him back to avenge them. The two sons of Mr. Clouet, of the firm Clouet and Co., have been wounded; O. Clouet, only slightly in the knee, in the vicinity of Rheims; he has already gone back to the firing line. The other son was severely wounded during the siege of Mubunge, and taken prisoner of war after the reduction of the place; he is still in the Hospital at Munster, in Westphalia. Most of the Catholic Fathers from Singapore are busy in the hospitals and ambulances. Father Davals has been most exposed, having been sent to Lunenburg, and after that to divers ambulances on the front. The sympathetic Father Francois writes from Lyons that he will probably be sent very soon to minister to the wounded on the battlefield, where, says he, the ministry of the priest is easy and consoling. Mr. P. Dupire, of the firm of Dupire Brothers, in Verdun, and Mr. J. Limage, of the Messageries Maritimes, somewhere in the region of Arras, a few hundred yards from the German trenches. His friend, Mr. C. de St. Ceran, always most enthusiastic, waits impatiently for the day when he will receive the order to charge with the bayonet those "Boches," as he calls them; while, somewhere in the forest of Alsace, only a few metres from the Germans, whom he can hear "speak and cough," Mr. Hoberdon, of Pathe Freres, as a delicate artist that he is, takes pleasure in diverse aspects of the forest, the plants, and so forth. Even in war, and in the most perilous situations, everybody keeps his special *amour propre* and carries with him what formed his interest before in ordinary life.—*Straits Times*.

THE P. AND O. CASE.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, the hearing of the case of alleged theft from the P. and O. lighter Madge, was continued.

The first defendant, in answer to Mr. Lewis, said he did not know if any noise would be caused by the breaking and opening of the bales. He did not know how they stole the yarn.

By Mr. Faithfull:—If there was any noise made, whether it was little or whether it was much, he did not hear it. Never in his four years' experience as a tally-man had he seen a bale broken open. It was possible for even four or five bales to be lowered down in a quarter of an hour. It would be possible for someone to have opened the bales and put them under the boards without him knowing. There were strong lights on the ship, but only a small light in the hold.

By Mr. D'Almada:—He had known the fourth and fifth defendants a few weeks. During the date in question he saw the defendants working on the lighter. During the whole of the time he was tallying he could see the defendants working. When they finished they came out and the bales were closed by the No. 1 lighter-man. He did not see the bales looked. The moment the bales were closed the No. 1 lighter-man would be responsible for the cargo. The duty of the lighter crew would then cease. By mistake, the yarn might have passed into the lighter without being tallied by him. He did not know how else it could have got there.

Mr. Faithfull set up the defence of asportation. There was not the slightest evidence to show his client had absolute possession of those five bales at any time. There was no doubt that five bales got into the boat, and they came out by the Malta and in the same voyage as the other 582 bales his client tallied. How they got into the bottom of the boat was a mystery and he supposed it always would be a mystery. They had a Judas, whose conscience failed him, and he went to the station and said what he did to save his own skin. This was the first time his client had been accused of wrong, although Mr. Lewis had said, "the first time he has been caught."

Mr. Lewis:—That was aside; it was not meant for his Worship to hear.

Mr. Faithfull:—But I think he did hear it.

Mr. Faithfull:—Then I am glad your Worship's ears were not assailed by such a saying. He continued that the evidence adduced that day was not sufficient to commit for trial on.

Mr. D'Almada said even the yarn had not been identified as belonging to the complainant company.

The defendants were committed for trial.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

Further Consignment for the Front.

At the Committee meeting held last evening it was decided to despatch by the P. and O. steamer leaving on Friday:—

100,000 "Woodbine" Cigarettes.

144 lbs. Tobacco, "Stolen Kisses."

144 lbs. Tobacco, "Ram's Head."

This makes a total of 300,000 cigarettes and 576 lbs. of tobacco sent to date. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received, so that the supply can be continued to our gallant men in the trenches.

JUDGE ON MONEYLENDERS.

Bad for Government Servants to be in their Hands.

At the Summary Court, this morning, his Lordship, the Puiene Judge, made some remarks about the danger of Government employees being in the hands of money-lenders. The case was one in which an Indian employed on the s.s. *Faishan*, named Bhag Singh, sued Li Lok-hang, a police interpreter, for \$210, money lent. Mr. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiff.

It transpired that twelve months ago the defendant borrowed \$100 from the plaintiff and signed a note for \$200, promising to pay ten dollars a month. His salary was \$30 a month.

His Lordship said he did not know why these men lent money to Government servants on the small salary of \$30. They were in Government service and he supposed that was taken into consideration in the amount of interest charged. It must be a very bad thing for people in a responsible position in the police station to get into the hands of money lenders like this.

An order was made for \$2 a month.

PRISONERS AT HONGKONG.

The Governor Denies German Lies.

The following telegram from London appears in the *Straits Times*:—In view of the German Government's allegations regarding the treatment of German prisoners at Hongkong, Mr. Harcourt communicated with the Governor, Sir F. H. May, who replied that the report was unfounded.

The American Consul-General telegraphed to his Government to inform the German Government that as a result of investigations he finds there is no truth in the report.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

Debtor who is Not in the Colony

In the Summary Court, this morning, in the case in which A. R. Ellis was sued for the sum of \$800, by G. H. Williams, Mr. Eas informed the Court that this was a case where the man had gone to the front.

His Lordship:—You can't prove it (the debt)?

Mr. Eas:—No, the plaintiffs are away in Canton.

The hearing was adjourned.

KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court, this afternoon, a woman was charged with kidnapping a young girl. After hearing the evidence, his Worship sentenced defendant to twelve months' imprisonment.

The child was kidnapped in Canton, and a detective on the steamer arrested the woman.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

100 Pieces Superior Woollen Suit Lengths

also A Selection of Sundry Sports Goods, etc.

On view from Tuesday the 5th January, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected-severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Posen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Ososka invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orlay. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division, routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 18.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians roar Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailoz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engaged not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 13.—German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

Sept. 15.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk, by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 25.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting at Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one ganboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two ganboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Suqatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ipres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Ypres compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orel arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine.

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowics and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Peking harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forces at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Radagi River. German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers; the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

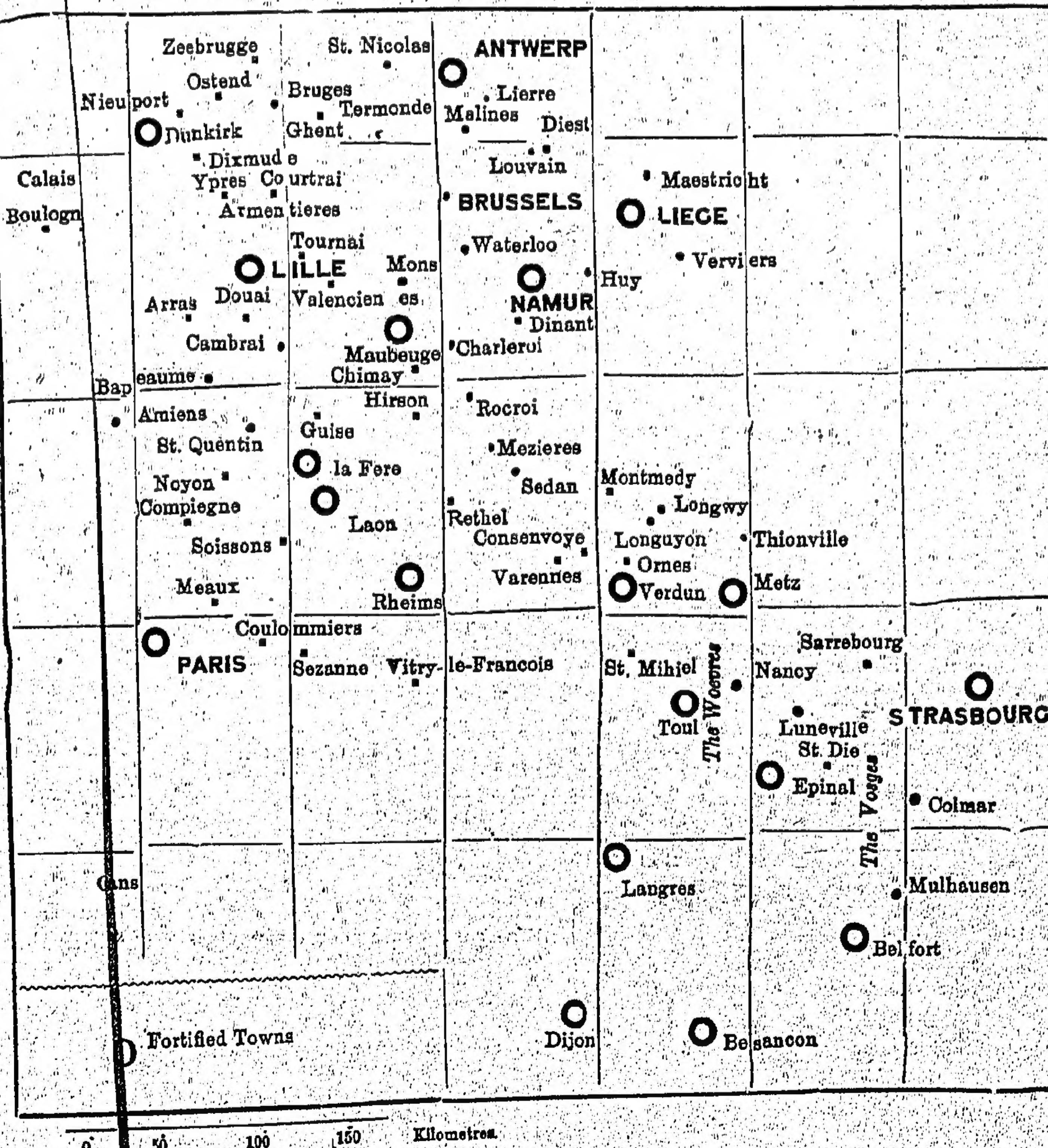
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



This is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian forces and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

